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AGAINST HEADACHE  
AND TOOTHACHE

FRIDAY,  
JANUARY 12, 1966

# THE JERUSALEM POST

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## Gaullist Coalition Seen Facing Split

PARIS (Reuters).—A flurry of behind-the-scenes meetings between Cabinet Ministers yesterday followed the dismissal from the Government of M. Antoine Pinay, Finance Minister and Conservative Party leader.

Further repercussions are expected, both immediately and in coming weeks. The departure of the "father of the new franc" has left both the M.R.P. (Catholics) and some of the Conservative Ministers hesitant as to whether to continue as partners of the Union for the New Republic (U.N.R.) in a Gaullist coalition.

The remaining Conservative Ministers, M. Louis Jacquinot, Minister of State; M. Henri Rochelandet, Minister of Agriculture; M. Max Fiechet, Secretary of State for External Trade; and M. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, Secretary of State for Finance, met for half an hour yesterday but made no announcement of their intentions.

**M.R.P. Confers**  
There was a similar heart-searching deliberation between the M.R.P. Ministers, M. Robert Lecourt, Minister of State; M. Robert Bureau, Transport; M. Paul Bocon, Labour; and M. Joseph Fontanet, Secretary of State for Internal Trade.

They are apprehensive at the prospect of being left alone or nearly alone with the U.N.R. in a coalition which originally included four political groups—U.N.R., Conservatives, M.R.P. and Socialists.

The M.R.P. National Council meets next week-end, and no decision on the party's continued participation in the Government is likely before then.

The Paris stock exchange reacted dependently to M. Pinay's departure. Share prices fell by up to 5 per cent.

Blockholders welcomed the appointment of the Governor of the Bank of France, M. Wilfrid Baumgartner, to succeed M. Pinay, as were pessimistic about whether he would stay long at the Finance Ministry.

**Constitutional Experts**  
General de Gaulle yesterday received the President and Vice-President of the Constitutional Council, and the Justice Minister, M. Edmond Michelet, in separate interviews.

The Constitutional Council is the supreme body for rulings on the application of the Constitution.

There was no indication of the subjects discussed by Gen. de Gaulle and his callers.

The Conservatives, who are the biggest party in Parliament after the Gaullists, are apprehensive about President de Gaulle's self-determination policy in Algeria and his attitude towards the Communists.

M. Guy Mollet, Socialist leader and former Prime Minister, said on Wednesday night that he and the Socialist Party approved of the President's policy in Algeria and in Africa, but disagreed with his views on NATO and Europe. He added, "I am afraid the necessary unity between Atlantic pact allies in face of the Soviet world is being broken."

## Nigeria Seeks Independence By Next October

LAGOS (UPI).—The Nigerian Federal Parliament debated a motion yesterday to ask the British Government to introduce legislation to make Nigeria an independent state from October this year.

The motion also asks Britain and other Commonwealth Governments to support Nigeria's application to become a member of the Commonwealth.

The motion was moved by the Prime Minister, Alhaji Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, and seconded by the leader of the Opposition, Chief Obafemi Awolowo.

The motion is certain to be passed unanimously, but the debate is expected to last several days.

**Turks May Mediate  
In Cyprus Wrangle**  
LONDON (Reuters).—Evening conference private meetings today may be decisive for the fate of the Cyprus Ministerial Conference which meets here on Saturday to remove a clash of view on the size of British bases in the island, according to diplomatic quarters here.

The sources said that the outcome of the conference might be virtually decided by a private talk to take place between the island's President-elect, Archbishop Makarios, and the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd.

Failure to reach agreement between the Greek-Cypriot majority community in the island and the British Government on the size of the bases threatens to prevent establishment of the Cyprus Republic due on February 13.

**Least U.K. Proposals**  
The Greek Cypriot delegates to the London Cyprus Group have rejected the latest British proposals that the bases occupy an area of some 120 square miles. They are said to feel that a postponement of the date of Cyprus independence would be preferable to settlement for base areas greatly in excess of the 25 square miles currently offered by Archbishop Makarios.

Mr. Lloyd will also confer privately today with the Turkish-Cypriot Vice-President, Dr. Fazlul Karim, and the Turkish-Cypriot leader, Mr. Nicosia, yesterday.

In Nicosia, yesterday, Turkish political quarters said that the role of the Turkish-Cypriot delegation in London might well be one of mediation between the Greek-Cypriot side and Britain over the base question.

(The Turkish-Cypriot side was in principle opposed to any postponement of independence and the Turkish-Cypriot delegation was not altogether opposed to the Archbishop's stand on the bases and that on several points of interpretation and detail there was sympathy and understanding towards his attitude.)

The Greek and Turkish Foreign Ministers, Mr. Evangelos Averoff and Mr. Fatma Kucuk, were due in London today for the conference.

## W. German Premiers Decide To 'Stamp Out' Anti-Semitism

BONN (Reuters).—The Prime Ministers of the 10 Federal West German States yesterday expressed their determination to ensure "that every possible step is taken to stamp out" the wave of anti-Semitic incidents in the country.

Speeches at the Bundestag (Upper House) announced this when he reported on a meeting of the Bundestag Foreign Affairs Committee which was attended by the Prime Ministers. He said the Committee, during its survey of foreign affairs, had discussed the anti-Semitic incidents in the country.

Foreign Minister Heinrich Brüning, who attended the Bundestag meeting, had earlier said that the anti-Semitic incidents in the country were the result of a "conspiracy of silence" and that the Government was determined to take measures to suppress it.

The motion was moved by the Prime Minister, Alhaji Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, and seconded by the leader of the Opposition, Chief Obafemi Awolowo.

The motion is certain to be passed unanimously, but the debate is expected to last several days.

**Mrs. Meir Extends  
Visit to Africa**  
PARIS.—The Israeli Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, has decided to extend her visit in Africa for a few days, according to information received from Mrs. Meir by the Israeli Embassy here.

The Foreign Minister, who was due in Paris tomorrow on her way home, is now not expected here before Wednesday.

**Trial of Five Israel  
Fishermen Adjourned**  
ISTANBUL (Reuters).—The court at Sifolia, South Turkey, where five Israeli fishermen are accused of fishing in Turkish territorial waters, yesterday adjourned the case until February 1 to allow the exact position by latitude and longitude in which the alleged fishing was done to be investigated. Bail was refused.

**Sudan Paper Says Arabs  
Must Not Fight Israel**  
JERUSALEM (UPI).—Baghdad Radio yesterday morning quoted the Sudanese newspaper, "A-Risala," in support of the proposal for the establishment of a "Palestine republic."

According to the Baghdad broadcast, the Sudanese newspaper said editorially that the Arabs could not wage war against Israel, who is a member of the United Nations, and that any such war would first of all mean Arab rejection of U.N. principles and would be against their own interests.

The editorial also said that a war against Israel would not only spread over the entire Arab world but would quickly involve the major powers.

It added that the world interprets the current Arab attitude towards Israel as an attempt to create artificial hatred of Israel because she is their competitor and constitutes a progressive, energetic and powerful force in their midst.

**Beirut Magazine Hits  
'U.A.R. Imperialism'**  
BEIRUT (Reuters).—The Communist magazine "Al-Nida" said today that the "United Arab Republic's policy since the union (with Syria) has consisted in bringing imperialism back through the doors after throwing it out of the windows."

The magazine was commenting on President Nasser's statement at his Washington press conference on Wednesday that the U.S. would support World Bank financing of further stages of the Aswan dam.

An independent newspaper here, "Al-Nahar," said: "The West is beginning to regard Cairo as the main centre of anti-Communist action in the Arab region and one part of Africa."

## Khrushchev Discloses Army Cut And 'Fantastic' New Weapon

**Says Separate Pact With  
E. Germany Still Possible**

MOSCOW (Reuters).—Premier Khrushchev yesterday repeated his determination to sign a separate peace treaty with East Germany if Russia could not convince the West to conclude such a treaty with both parts of Germany.

Mr. Khrushchev said the Soviet Union would not accept a separate peace treaty with East Germany unless it was accompanied by a similar treaty with West Germany.

The Soviet Union always upheld friendship with all peoples, including the German people, he said. He added that the Soviet Union would not accept a separate peace treaty with East Germany unless it was accompanied by a similar treaty with West Germany.

**Adenauer Reply To  
Khrushchev's Note**  
BONN (AP).—Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's reply to Mr. Khrushchev's note of last October was handed over to the Soviet Premier in Moscow yesterday. The contents of the reply were not disclosed.

Mr. Khrushchev's note had reiterated the Soviet position on the need for a peace treaty with both parts of Germany and to turn West Berlin into a "free city."

**U.S.: 'Could Lessen  
World Tension'**  
WASHINGTON (Reuters).—The State Department said yesterday that the announced Soviet Union's decision to reduce its armed forces "could lessen one of the causes of existing world tensions."

An official statement added that the proposed cuts "can be taken only as an indication, since there will be no verifiable means of checking any actual reductions."

The State Department said that it would present proposals to achieve controlled disarmament of the Soviet Union when East-West disarmament negotiations begin in Geneva in the early part of this year.

It said that at the negotiations the U.S. would be prepared to go as far toward safeguarding disarmament as any other country.

**Hope For Cooperation**  
"It is hoped that this announcement by the Soviet Union is an indication of its willingness to participate in the forthcoming negotiations in Geneva on the subject of disarmament," the State Department said.

Mr. Khrushchev said that the Soviet Union would be working on a "fantastic" new weapon.

**Could 'Obliterate' Any Enemy**

MOSCOW (Reuters).—Mr. Nikita Khrushchev announced yesterday that Soviet armed forces would be cut by 1,500,000 men—roughly one-third of the present total.

Mr. Khrushchev said the reduction of 1,500,000 would be unilateral and irrespective of disarmament talks.

The Prime Minister also told the Supreme Soviet—Russia's parliament—that Russia did not intend to resume nuclear tests if the Western Powers did not.

The Soviet leader was applauded when he said: "We are several years ahead of the other countries in the development and assembly-line production of intercontinental ballistic missiles of various types."

Mr. Khrushchev said that "the production of atomic and hydrogen weapons is still going on in the Soviet Union," and added that the West would suffer more than the Soviet Union in the event of a nuclear war.

**'Fantastic' Power**  
He stressed that the new reduction of the armed forces would not jeopardize the defense capacity of the Soviet Union, which possessed the most up-to-date types of armaments, and added that "we are now producing a new type of fantastic power."

The Soviet Union has stockpiled the needed quantity of atomic and hydrogen weapons, he said. He added that the Soviet Union would be working on a "fantastic" new weapon.

Mr. Khrushchev said that the Soviet Union would be working on a "fantastic" new weapon.

**Raps 'Ill-Wishers'**  
Mr. Khrushchev called "ill-wishers of the Soviet Union's ill-wishers," allegations that Russia's desire for disarmament was dictated by some difficulties in the implementation of the seven-year economic plan.

He said that the Soviet Government had decided to reduce the armed forces, not because of its economic or budgetary weakness, but because of its might and strength. We are guided in this by the peace-loving aspirations of our people.

The Soviet Union sincerely hopes that the other countries will also follow the road of further reducing their armed forces," he added.

Referring to the election of the Internal Affairs Ministry, announced on Wednesday, he said the state functions were gradually being transferred to public organizations, and Soviet law was being strengthened.

The only item on the agenda for yesterday's joint meeting of the Supreme Soviet's two chambers was "Disarmament."

He emphasized the Soviet Union's uncompromising view that all kinds of nuclear tests in the air, on the ground, or in the water are "unacceptable."

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 7)

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# After Ike—Deluge of Woeful Prophecies

All Candidates for Presidency Envisage New 'Get-Tough' Policy

By PHILIP DEANE

WASHINGTON (AP)—The man who may be President of the U.S. next year (including Mr. Nixon, say his friends) would reject Mr. Eisenhower's policy of containment of the Soviet Union, and the U.S. is strong militarily, healthy economically and improving constantly in both respects.

Moreover, the President's views are disputed by most learned and informed reports compiled by university scholars and by men who have held Government positions, by military leaders and by senior legislators. Democrats and Republicans alike.

The U.S. is at the moment in grave peril militarily, weak in foreign policy, and is slipping in economic management, relations and urban renewal.

Mr. Eisenhower has a whole range of persuasive arguments to support his policy. But the near-unanimous anti-Eisenhower criticism almost assures a radical change in U.S. policy as soon as the next President takes over.

A high Administration official puts the Eisenhower case as follows: Indeed, you are taking a risk. Mathematically you can prove that as soon as the Russians have the H-bomb, they will have it in 1960, which they can start shaking in terms of atomic war.

But even so it would be a fearful gamble for the Russians to take. They would have to stop all our bombers. If a few get through, they will destroy the Russian cities.

We are gambling, but it is a reasonable gamble, and it avoids the increase in nuclear war. The possible economic changes that a bigger military effort might mean (inflation, price controls and so forth).

The President is cutting back on the production of the low altitude B-58. If there is a serious crisis we will not be able to fly at low altitude.

The critics, including the writers of the Rockefeller Report, argue as follows: Russia's air defence has so improved that the U.S. cannot fly at low altitude.

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## Calculated Risk

The U.S. bomber force is not on flying alert—that is, no proportion of them is taking the H-bombing constantly to avoid being hit on the ground in a surprise attack; the bombers are supposed to take off on such a flying alert in times of crisis.

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## Teachers Praised, Blamed

HABESHA (General Zionist) avers that the Government does not agree to recognize separate secondary school teachers' associations only because the Histadrut, with which the Teachers Union is affiliated, objects. The Knesset, according to their reports, would on the whole make it the Government's business to see that automation comes about at maximum speed, and that displaced workers are retrained and established in new jobs without hardship. Rapid automation of the economy essential to making U.S. products competitive in world trade, and these men are free traders.

All the critics agreed that the U.S. needs a national plan—only that the planned Russian society be based. Persuasion would be first, to apply the plan, but if persuasion failed then controls would be introduced.

These critics are not warmongers, nor are they opposed to disarmament. As the Stanford University Report says: "This is not a question of attempting to bargain from strength but one of looking for an invulnerable to blackmail and aggressive tactics, that Soviet leaders feel it is worthwhile to make agreements and foolish not to simply because of an opponent, we and the free world look much more dangerous than as a collaborator, even if an uneasy collaborator. One gets the impression."

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## WRONG NUMBER

By Ephraim Kishon

HE jumped out of the bushes, grabbed his bow and arrow, and pointed towards the surface of the globe. He roared like a lion, and he would break out of the bushes of the earth; after all he would have everywhere the benefit of a fertile soil, willing allies and the most universal language.

Dusk was falling when he finally climbed out into the open through a severe storm. He found himself in the middle of a wide thoroughfare laid out in typically Western European style. This suited him fine. He drew up to his full length and cracked his knuckles expectantly. He looked more like an imp than a full-blown devil. His face was youthful but had a sickly yellow hue; under his nose there was the tuft of a moustache. As a man he was discovered admirably suitable ground to serve as the foundation for a future bridge.

All the Western countries, and more especially Britain with her still far-flung Commonwealth and France with her African Community, realise how vital it is that they should contribute to the development of the backward, underprivileged countries. Only if they connect their efforts can they hope to win the peaceful contest with Soviet Russia for influence with the uncommitted peoples. In this context, neither the "six" nor the "seven," whether acting separately or—as they are bound to do ultimately—in union, can afford to ignore the unique experience which Israel has acquired in the conquest of the desert and in the social and economic as well as political emancipation of newly-independent folk. And from self-aid at home, the Jewish State has gone on to render external assistance to other countries with considerable success. In the circumstances, it is as much in the interests of Western Europe as of Israel that the latter should be closely linked with the "six" or the "seven," or both.

With resilient steps he hurried along the street, his trained eyes seeking out the signs. It had to be above a big store, the name of whose owner excluded any doubt as to his origin. There it was! A big, well-lighted show window, manna of expensive merchandise, and—GOLDSTEIN! He slipped the paintbrush in his bucket and dabbed on the glass in blood-red letters: J U D E !

Then he hid in the gateway and waited patiently. He had witnessed the spectacle perhaps a million times but never failed to be a bit out of it. A policeman ambled up to the show window, gaped at the inscription for a while, then thought it wise to disappear. As always, a passer-by stopped in front of the shop, his mouth drew into a grimace. The street was not several early years had joined the merry-makers. They pointed at the bearded window, almost bursting with the fun of it. Some did not even try to hide their mirth but guffawed loudly. It did not occur to anyone to prevent the laughter, or to stop the laughter.

Here comes the owner, Mr. Goldstein. He looks exactly as he should look, crooked nose and all, a sturrier prototype. He does not yet realise the reason for the general rejoicing, pushes through the crowd, the store keys dangling on his finger. Suddenly he stops short, blinks—yes, for this sight it was worth returning.

But what's this? Goldstein laughs? Goldstein also guffaws? And what's more not wretchedly, but quite on the contrary, a real belly laugh? The merchant points at the inscription and almost bursts with laughter. Something must be wrong.

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## Leader of Dutch Immigrants

JOSEPH Zvi David, the Chairman of the Dutch Immigrants' Irgun Olaf Holland who died in Tel Aviv on January 8 after a short illness, will be remembered by all his friends and associates as a great and good friend.

The son of one of Amsterdam's well-known Jewish families, and the grandson and brother of famous Chief Rabbi, Joseph was already a pillar of Amsterdam's Mizrahi Youth Organization as a boy. In 1917, together with his brother and two sisters and a number of enthusiastic young friends, he founded the Zichron Ya'akov Zionist Organization, which was to expand to a membership of 500.

The home of Joseph Zvi David, like that of his father, was a renowned centre of Jewish lore, and many were the Amsterdam Jews who gathered there to learn the Bible, the Mishna, Hebrew, and Jewish and Zionist history, on Saturday afternoon. There was a course or a meeting going on in every room.

David, deported during the war to Bergen-Belsen with his wife and two sons, later became president of the Jewish Community of Haarlem, and a member of the Executive of the Netherlands Zionist Organization. Coming to Israel seven years ago, he served for a while as Diamond Controller.

Always an active member of the Dutch Immigrants' Organization, he did all in his power to convince the leaders of Jewish institutions in Holland to transfer their funds to this country after the extermination of a large part of Holland's Jewry. Many of these funds are now in the hands of the institutions that were founded in Israel as a result of the Home for the Aged in Haifa, of which David was a Member of the Board.

Attention AMISRAG'S CONSUMERS AND SUPPLIERS

As from yesterday, January 14, 1969, our Accounts and Finance Dept. only has been transferred to new offices at 30 Rehov Hahinukh, Tel Aviv (Grusenberg, corner Nahlat Binyamin) Tel. 67606-7.

Head Office: MR. Rehav Ahad Ha'am Tel. 64534, Tel Aviv.

PALESTINE AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION

NOTICE

The thirty-seventh Drawing of the Company's debentures, First Series, was held on January 11, 1969, for payment on July 1, 1969 (no pre-registered value).

The numbers drawn are the following:

173 343 345 354 361 369 373 386 402  
500 563 570 603 607 604 700 705 706  
702 802 827 860 864 1025 1044 1077 1079 1085  
1110 1154 1211 1345 1438 1458 1510 1527 1533  
1649 1732 1733 1741 1814 1824 1827 1829 1850  
1851 1857 1872 1899

The Company is prepared to return the money to the holders of the above-mentioned debentures before July 1, 1969, with payment of interest till the day of their presentation. Holders of redeemed debentures who want to make use of the Company's premature payment may apply to the Company's office, 3 Rehov Giv'at, Jerusalem, between the hours 9 a.m. - 12 noon, submitting their debentures and coupons, including No. 47 onwards.

THE MANAGEMENT

## FREE AFRICANS (7)

By Moshé



Washington-Sixty will be the Year of Decision for Africa, emerging from three centuries of European rule. Independence is now flooding the continent, bringing with it new ideas, new problems, new rivalries—and new leaders.

The author has returned from a journey through West Africa where he met many of the men in whose hands the answer will lie. Some he has known intimately for years; some are hardly known outside their own society.

Here is the first in a series of articles introducing Africa's new rulers.

THE Cameroons Republic became Africa's 13th independent State on January 1, 1960. It is a small, divided country, landlocked, slightly smaller than Sweden.

Its parliament is suspended; government is by decree; more than half the country's 1,250,000 inhabitants are under emergency regulations; and a bitter rebellion rages in the Bamileke tribe, the largest in the country.

To add to its woes the Cameroons lacks a Government with national support. It is composed of a coalition of individuals and groups elected to office before the French trusteeship authority suddenly changed its mind in 1958 and agreed to allow the Cameroons to go forward to independence.

Thus the Cameroons is the first African State to achieve independence with neither a national movement nor an authoritative Government to assert its power after the withdrawal of the imperial ruler.

Muslim Minority

The absence of an effective national Government at the start of independence seems to invite either chaos or dictatorship, since the Cameroons (an old Portuguese word for "swamp" which is caught in the great Wouri River) belong to 140 different ethnic groups. These are broadly divided into the Kirdi and Foulbe, the latter being the traditional ruling class in the Foulbe. He is a strange choice for Premier; how he got there makes a curious chapter in French colonial history.

It really begins with the rise of the first independence movement in the Cameroons, the Union Populaire Camerounaise (UPC), after World War Two.

The UPC produced an outstanding African leader, Ruben Um Nyobe who, had he not been shot in 1958, would undoubtedly have provided the kind of leadership which the divided Cameroons so badly needs.

The UPC was outlawed in 1955. Um Nyobe took to the forests of the Sanaga Mountains where he organized a struggle that survived even after he had been tracked down and killed. Um Nyobe's lieutenants either went underground or fled the country—the two most important are Mayi Matip, who now leads a constitutional opposition party in the Cameroons; and Dr. Roland Moumbe, who is planning a revolutionary coup against the Ahidjo Government from his exile headquarters in Conakry, the capital of Guinea.

Ahidjo played no part in the movement for independence. After the suppression of the UPC, he became the first President of the Cameroons.

Newsweek

JANUARY 13, 1969  
SPOTLIGHT ON BUSINESS  
Available everywhere.

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## Cameroons PM is a Mendes Fan

By Colin Legum

Although the Cameroons are due to leave the French orbit after achieving independence, Ahidjo wants to maintain close relations with France. He hopes to continue to receive French economic and technical aid, especially to train Cameroonian officials who still rely heavily on French civil servants. The country will remain in the Franc zone and will be associated with the Common Market.

Good-neighbour Policy

Towards his African neighbours he intends to maintain a policy of friendship. He is naturally troubled by the support given to his opponent, Dr. Moumbe, by Guinea and Ghana. He has already sought the intervention of Liberia's President, William V. S. Tubman, and hopes that with independence the Cameroons will be able to take its place as an equal member of the Conference of Independent African States which, hitherto, has given moral support to Moumbe's rebels.

He is interested in the idea of a United States of West Africa. "But," he says, "the first problem is for the West African countries to agree to give up their own. Only then will it be possible for us all to get together. It is important for Governments not to seek to dominate others." (OFN)

Tactless, Modest

Ahidjo comes from a society where tactlessness and modesty are greatly admired. He talks only when silence is impossible. He doesn't like to show himself in public unless he must. He doesn't even like to work in public. Even as Premier, he works in a private office he has built for himself at his residence. He is the capital of the Cameroons.

From this office he runs the affairs of State with the help of a small group of trusted friends. He doesn't take much advice; makes up his mind very slowly; and is mainly stubborn once he has come to a decision. His French advisers find him difficult to get on with, and difficult to influence.

Ferocious Tasks

The tasks that face him are formidable. The first is to prepare a constitution for the new Republic, and to prepare for elections within a few months. His opponents are not unusually concerned about the electoral laws which the Premier will prepare while the Assembly remains suspended.

His second task is to end widespread violence and assassination. His offer of a political amnesty has been successful in the Sanaga Mountains but not in the Bamileke country. His policy for that region—a large part of which is now in a state of complete anarchy—is to restore law and order; to strengthen the administration; to democratize the

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The English-Language Monthly of the Diaspora

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What's Cooking?

A new season has found its way lately to many a home in Israel—American Lima Beans. Green in colour, they are very rich in vitamins A and D. They are extremely popular in the U.S.A., where tens of millions of canned Lima Beans are sold annually. The reason is not far to seek. Lima Beans are

Here are some Lima Bean recipes:

LIMA STRAIGHT Easy to prepare and very tasty when treated. Try Lima Beans with your mayonnaise salad. Add butter or margarine with some milk or cream (sour cream), salt or pepper.

LIMA BEANS IN SAUCE Warm "Prima's" Lima Beans—and add Lobster, cheese or tomato sauce.

SPANISH DRESS Ingredients (4 servings): glass-and-a-half of "Prima's" canned Lima Beans, a spoonful of margarine, butter or oil, spoonful chopped onion, glass of tomato sauce, salt and pepper to taste, and a dash of paprika.

To prepare, heat the fat, try onion, add tomatoes in cooking with "Prima's", have succeeded in growing Lima Beans locally. The canned Beans are marketed by "Prima's".

notwithstanding an attractive green in appearance, and preparing in a child's play. The Ministry of Agriculture, in co-operation with "Prima's", have succeeded in growing Lima Beans locally. The canned Beans are marketed by "Prima's".















## IN THE GROOVE

with Sergei Bondarchuk. First Prize at the International Festival, 1958.





## Suez Snub

DR. Ralph Bunche, the U.N. Undersecretary for Political Affairs, last Saturday came to Cairo, saw, but did not meet, Nasser. Instead of meeting with Foreign Minister Mahmoud Fawzi for preliminary discussions on the Suez Canal blockade, he was able to see only one of his assistants, Murad Ghaleb, a former Secretary to Abdel Nasser, who reiterated the U.A.R.'s flat rejection of Israel's right to freedom of shipping through the Canal.

The failure of the U.N. Secretary's unilateral action on the detention of the Inge Toft and the Astypalea did not come as a surprise to Israeli diplomatic quarters, neither in Jerusalem nor in Washington. For it was widely believed that it was the U.S. State Department's renewed appointment of Nasser which was largely responsible for Cairo's defiant attitude.

During recent months the State Department has repeatedly declared that Israel's claim to freedom of navigation through the international waterway should be dealt with directly by the U.N. Secretariat. The U.S. failure officially to condemn the U.A.R.'s flagrant violations of its international obligations, while at the same time offering economic assistance to Cairo, has considerably weakened the U.S. hand in dealing with Nasser.

Moreover, the growing influence exerted by the State Department's pro-Nasser circles is in direct opposition to President Eisenhower's 1955 declaration, which committed the U.S. to firm action on behalf of the society of nations in the event that Egypt should again violate her international obligations with regard to the Suez Canal.

The way Dr. Bunche was snubbed by Cairo is further evidence of how the authority of the United Nations can be undermined by tacit support of belligerent acts, and once more demonstrated how appeasement always tends to strengthen dictators.

The U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, is to go to Cairo next Thursday, joined by Dr. Bunche, again to meet Nasser and to remind him of their talks

## The Note

Israel was some hope in the world-wide outbreak of anti-Semitic manifestations would slowly die down. Yet at the same time, there was the danger that when the full light of publicity had turned away from swastikas and anti-Jewish slogans, the governments of the countries concerned would not press too hard their efforts to uproot the vestiges of Nazi poison from which the recent outbreak had grown.

This week Israel's representatives in the capitals of the countries where outbreaks occurred handed over notes expressing their government's concern over the incidents, as formulated last week in the Knesset by the Minister of Justice, Mr. Pinhas Rosen. While in some capitals the Israeli note reportedly drew some raised eyebrows, as self-evident that Israel had a right to express her opinion on issues concerning the safety of Jews

In Israel itself, no one doubted this right, but there were some second thoughts as to the note's effect on the countries to which it should be sent. The note should not have been sent to all countries, or at least all those with a Jewish population. Others, on the contrary, believed that it should have been sent only to countries where there had been more serious manifestations of anti-Semitism. It was pointed out that at present, just because some lunatic had drawn a swastika on a wall somewhere, the note was sent to countries entirely free of any taint of anti-Semitism.

Consequently, Association representatives met with Mr. Ben-Gurion and the composition of the Commission was widened to include, among others, the Association's representative as well. But the secondary school teachers were not satisfied, having meanwhile shifted the main emphasis of their fight from the original salary issue to demands of full recognition for their group. They announced that their non-operation, which was by now directed not only at officials of the Ministry of Education but also at the school principals, would be extended even further: they would not distribute the Hanukkah end-of-term report cards.

Mr. Ben-Gurion again met with the representatives of the Association and promised to discuss its demands, including the further expansion of the Gurt Commission and some form of cooperation between the new Association and the Histadrut, should the former agree to discontinue its boycott of the Ministry. At this point Mr. Levin threatened "to disrupt the school system" should recognition be refused to the Association.

Despite these threats, Mr. Ben-Gurion offered some form of official recognition of the Association, while the Association itself declared its willingness to join the Histadrut as a partner in a federated Teachers Union, but not as a sub-division of the Union. Mr. Levin rejected the idea. Meanwhile the Association gave its reply to Mr. Ben-Gurion's proposals: it agreed to resume cooperation with the Ministry, but demanded that concrete proposals should first be presented in the exact form that the recognition promised by Mr. Ben-Gurion would take. The Prime Minister replied angrily by charging the Association with the "boycott of the education of the nation's youngsters through its refusal to cooperate with the Ministry of Education."

On Sunday, the Cabinet discussed the entire problem and issued an ultimatum-like call to the Association to end the boycott forthwith. The Government described the question of recognition of the Association as an "issue concerning neither the children nor the school principals," should the teachers continue their boycott, the Cabinet would "take all necessary steps" to ensure proper work

## Teachers' Stand

It is better that the small wage increase than that a minority receive a considerable amount and the majority little. This statement was made not by some trade-union theoretician of 50 years ago, but by Mr. Shimon Peres, Secretary-General of the Histadrut's Teachers Union.

Mr. Levin's statement came in reaction to reports that the government might eventually recognize the Secondary Teachers Association, which revolted against Mr. Levin's dismissal of the bargaining representative of secondary teachers.

The feud between the Union and the secondary teachers who used to belong to it dates back a long time. The teachers felt that the Union was not fully representing their own particular interests. This led to a crisis during the 1954 teachers' strike, after which the government school teachers organized their separate Association, despite threats of expulsion from the Histadrut.

The new Association claims that about 80 per cent of all secondary and agricultural school teachers have joined it. The Ministry of Education refused to recognize the new Association, which decided thereupon to embark on a policy of non-cooperation with the Ministry. The feud, now triangular, has been simmering all through the year. It came to a boiling point again last October, after the Cabinet appointed a special Commission, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Yisrael Gur, M.K., to investigate the salary and work conditions of school teachers. The new Association refused to cooperate with the commission, charging that its composition was such as to preclude any objective findings and called a one-day protest strike, which was widely observed in most of the schools (incidentally proving the extent of influence, if not the actual membership, of the new Association).

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## Validating Votes

THE November 3 elections left in their wake a spate of court cases which validated the elections of some local authorities. In such cases new elections must be held within 30 days of the official U.S. attitude on the issue. As long as the State Department remains reluctant to act on the Suez blockade on its own or to coordinate its policy with that of the U.N. Secretariat, a peaceful solution seems as far off as ever before.

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## Bride Price

SIXTY Modern bachelors, led by a political science graduate, started a campaign for the reduction of the bride price. They charged that prices had gone up in recent years to as much as 12,000 and had become an insurmountable barrier to the young. They urged a ceiling of 12,000, payable, moreover, to the bride and not to her father.

To prove their worth to their followers, these parties must obtain seats on local Councils. They must have an active part in running the Councils. Often the balance for a seat in the Council lies in a few handful of votes, yet the seat may determine the nature of the coalition — generally none too stable — and the mayor — who loses his position if his coalition cracks up.

Votes can sometimes be bought. Tel Aviv District Court Judge Y. Lamm, finding that the Histadrut had bought votes in Rehovot, invalidated the elections there. On the same grounds, elections were voided in Kalamawa and Beit Dagan, Arab and Jewish authorities respectively. Another case, dealing with alleged corruption in the village of Abu Ghosh, was thrown out of court.

The situation was different in Jerusalem and in the village of Abu Ghosh. Here technical errors — without any suspicion of corruption — led to the invalidation of the elections. In Jerusalem, the election of a Jewish candidate was voided because of a technical error in the counting of votes. In Abu Ghosh, the election of a Jewish candidate was voided because of a technical error in the counting of votes.

In Jerusalem, a Rehovot polling station, at which the President of the Histadrut, Shimon Peres, was present, erroneously used 50 envelopes that had not been properly stamped. The 50 envelopes were discarded, but the General Assembly, which claimed that they had contained five votes for its list, took the case to court. (The party polled only four more votes to get back at Mapai's expense, the seat it had lost on the 21-man Council.) In Rehovot, District Court Judge Miriam Ben-Porat regretted that she did not have the discretion to validate the 50 votes and that therefore the whole election would have to be cancelled.

Mordecai Ish-Shalom, the city's new mayor (now named Mordecai Ish-Shalom), of the Temporary Commission appointed by the Ministry of Interior, estimates that it would cost over 12,000 to bring Jerusalem's 90,000 electors back to the polls, but a way has been found to get out of the impasse. After the Cabinet decided that it would not take the initiative in amending the elections law in order to obviate the need for new elections, four M.K.'s tabled a bill giving the courts the right to validate votes of this kind if they found it proper. But elections are to be held again in Rehovot and in the village of Beit Dagan where corruption had been laid bare.

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## The Middle East Scene

TEN YEARS HENCE: A drawing depicting a view of the Arnon High Dam when completed. Waters from the Nile will gather behind the dam, and a period of seven years will be needed for the "tube" to rise to the dam's level.

THE present proposal to build an element of common sense, a quality not easily definable by law. Not only would new elections cost money and waste time; not only would the results most likely be different owing to a smaller vote; but the election of Israel would remain under the cloud of having had to hold elections over again because something went wrong the first time. This is the stigma to be avoided if it is possible by legal means. Still, quite a number of people object.

Herut does so partly because it is in the opposition, partly because a post-election validation would make it look like a dangerous precedent. Mr. Shofman, however, who has been a Herut supporter for him, and few people in other parts of the House, Mr. Ben El-Mechaiech, Herut's spokesman, and

his life early in October, Knesset announced a forthright Four-Year Plan for Iraq's reconstruction which would amount to \$100m. a year. Last week an official announcement was made to the effect that Knesset's plan had gone into effect as of January 1, 1960. The plan is based on the Law of Temporary Economic Planning which allocates \$201,388,971 to finance the "temporary economic scheme" included in the overall Plan.

In the present state of partial economic disorganization and the falling off of agricultural products, Knesset's plan is a bold move.

10 Years to Go  
If work proceeds on schedule, this stage will be completed in about four years; the second and final stage, if and when funds are found for it, will take another four. The ultimate cost varies according to official figures between \$250m. and \$500m. The present stage is being built with the aid of Soviet loans and technical equipment.

President Nasser sounded extremely optimistic when he officially marked the start of construction on Saturday. Pointing to the dam, he said: "This is a great day for the people of Egypt. It is a day when we have taken a great step towards the future. This is a day when we have taken a great step towards the future. This is a day when we have taken a great step towards the future."

Israel Middle  
TRAQ faces no such acute problems of overpopulation and unemployment. With vast great rivers and only just over 7,000,000 mouths to feed, and with about \$10m. in aid from the U.S. and other countries, Israel authorities have had a relatively easy time of it economically. Before the Revolution of July 14, 1960, the Government had been in a large-scale plan of construction and building where costs were down from the oil royalties, of which 70 per cent were put aside for the purpose every year. The economic confusion which accompanied the change of regime and the new Government's eagerness to pacify the populace through grants and tax reductions, proved a strain and last year the funds allotted to construction schemes went to cover the deficit in the ordinary budget. When he was in power, the Government of the world's oil nations had no intention of the attempt to

## Handful of Plans

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## Parliamentary Report

THE Knesset was convened from its customary session of one hour on October 11, 1959, at 10:00 a.m. in the Chamber of Deputies. The session was presided over by the Speaker, Mr. Yisrael Gur, M.K.

The Private Members' Bill proposed by four members, one each from Mapai, the National Religious Party, Agudat HaTorah and the Progressive Party, was read for the first time. The bill proposed that the court be empowered to declare the election law invalid if it did not permit the law to be declared the law in the elections.

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## By Lea Ben-Dor

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# DELTOURS

TRAVEL INFORMATION SERVICE

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SEN. 1	0700	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
SEN. 2	0700	EL AL	Rome, Vienna, Moscow
SEN. 3	0700	CPA	London, Athens, Rome, Paris
SEN. 4	0700	EL AL	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
SEN. 5	0700	ALFA	Rome, Paris
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DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT</







## Economic News from Abroad

### Italy's Progress

A sample survey recently carried out by Italy's Central Statistical Institute suggests that unemployment is now below the 1,000,000 mark, although the Ministry of Labour still insists that it is about 1,600,000, but even the latter estimate admits that a considerable improvement has taken place since the post-war period, when the country had over 2,000,000 jobless. Moreover, increasing numbers of Italian labourers are finding employment under prolonged contracts in the booming German industry, which is handicapped by labour shortage — and the existence of a reservoir of workmen is expected to attract big industrial investments to Italy from other Common Market countries, following the lead of American capital, which has already put up in Italy a number of industries for a variety of products, including tractors, light machinery, cement, drugs and other chemicals.

Italy's first national output rose to \$27,500,000 in 1959, as compared with \$19,700,000 in 1958. In 1959, i.e. a yearly per capita rise in production of five per cent. In the same period, wages increased 25 per cent and living costs 17 per cent. Industrial production rose 25 per cent in 1959, but since 1958, by 50 per cent. Since 1958, after a long period of adverse trade balance, Italy ended 1959 with a trade surplus of \$200m. (similar to that of 1958) and her gold and dollar reserves have reached \$3,000m. Of prime importance in the government has been the booming tourist industry, which earned about \$700m. last year. In view of this accumulation of foreign currency, Italian authorities are now planning a more active government investment policy has been suggested, involving the issue of foreign currency loans to Arab countries, but it is more likely that first priority will be accorded to development projects in Italy, especially in road construction, power and transport development. In the French, the French are being allocated for an ambitious vocational training programme, as many of the country's youth are unemployed on account of illiteracy.

## THE JERUSALEM POST

Friday, January 15, 1960

FOR the first time since the Bank of Israel was established in 1954, means of payment rose by 10 per cent in Israel.

### INFLATION THE PAST 13 MONTHS

#### CREDITS

THE Bank of Israel has submitted to the Government and the Knesset, in the first instance, a report on the inflation of the past 13 months. The report shows that the money supply had risen 14.7 per cent (as compared with 14.8 per cent in the corresponding period in 1958), but in the last month there was a contraction of cash circulation — by \$11m. i.e. by over 3.5 per cent — since again, and current deposits must have slightly dropped. Moreover, cash circulation expanded at only half as much as bank deposits, and the velocity of circulation of deposits remained approximately at the same level as a year ago. Another indication of greater monetary stability was the more rapid accumulation of fixed deposits.

It is worth noting that this has been achieved in a period of full employment, and that the Bank of Israel has been able to handle all these delicate matters involved must be appreciated. This is an encouraging fact in a time when other countries are being called upon to face tasks of a new and less demanding nature.

However, it is not to be understood that the success background must be taken into consideration. Of the monetary assets added in 1959, one-third was made up of new issues of banknotes, with less than a quarter in the preceding year — stemmed from the inflow of foreign currency. The balance of the increase in credit to the public, on the other hand, credit to Government — which was the major factor of monetary expansion in 1959 — accounted for less than five per cent of the growth in 1959. Mr. Horowitz is certainly in a position to drive his lessons home to the Treasury, but it was Mr. Eshkol's readiness to contain inflationary pressure by restricting credit to the public, on the other hand, credit to Government — which was the major factor of monetary expansion in 1959 — accounted for less than five per cent of the growth in 1959.

### France Drops Ruhr

The Moselle canalisation project, intended to make this river navigable, was supposed to carry coal from Ruhr mines to France (up to Thionville) and iron ore from the Lorraine area. The project was provided for in the Franco-German treaty of 1950, but it was abandoned due to technical developments. The project was provided for in the Franco-German treaty of 1950, but it was abandoned due to technical developments. The project was provided for in the Franco-German treaty of 1950, but it was abandoned due to technical developments.

None of the other liabilities items are directly connected with administration of credit; they represent in the main the Bank's function as the Government's financial agent, although this activity is sometimes extended to embrace nationalised industries and other public institutions.

### Lebanese Development

A plan for developing Lebanon's electricity and water resources has been approved by the country's Planning and Development Board. The proposal is to set up a corporation with a capital of \$100m. (about \$10m.) in order to raise the necessary capital means. The government would subscribe and retain 50 per cent of the shares, while the private sector would own the other 50 per cent. The plan is to develop the country's hydroelectric power, and to build a large dam on the Litani river, which would provide water for irrigation and generate electricity.

### Central Bank Urged Of Welfare Aid Recipients

The setting up of a central I.R.M. and index of all persons receiving welfare aid has been suggested by the Minister of Social Welfare, Dr. Z. Burg, in a statement this week. The recommendation was made by Dr. Burg in view of the duplication in dealing with welfare aid recipients. The lack of coordination makes possible the misuse of public funds by persons eligible for welfare payments. From more than one Government body, it was stated.

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## Bank of Israel Success

### Five Years of Supplying Government Needs

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